



FARM FURROWS

HOPPERS FOR POULTRY FEEDING.

A bulletin which will be issued by the Department of Agriculture shortly will show a very ingenious hopper for use in feeding poultry. In the dry feeding of poultry, which is attracting considerable attention at the present time a hopper, or some similar device for supplying feed is essential. Hopper feeding, according to J. E. Rice and R. C. Lawry, of the New York Cornell Station, saves labor, guards against underfeeding, and makes the keeping of fowls in large flocks less objectionable because it avoids crowding, which is likely to occur when considerable numbers are fed a wet mash.

Experiments which have been conducted at the New York Cornell Station indicate "that for young fowls of the laying varieties, kept for commercial egg production, the feeding of the dry mash in a feed hopper which is accessible at all times during the day is to be recommended." The above authorities have devised a hopper for use in the dry feeding of poultry which has been tested at the New York Cornell Station. It consists of a galvanized-iron box, having several compartments, with hinged cover, and on the front openings through which the feed can be reached by the poultry. A curved false bottom separates the upper, or storage chamber of the hopper, from the trough in the lower part, and is arranged so that feed falls in small quantities into the trough.

Recent experiments at the Cornell Station have shown that lime and grit are required at all times by fowls for the best results as regards health and production. It is essential, therefore, that fowls should have access to cracked oyster shells of equivalent material at all times, and it seems also desirable that some other grit and perhaps charcoal should be provided. For this purpose a grit hopper was devised by the authors, which is large enough to make frequent filling unnecessary and is so constructed that it will keep clean and will not clog or waste. It is very similar in construction to the feed hopper, except that it is open above the trough instead of closed in, and should not cost, when made of galvanized iron, not to exceed \$1.

THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.

When some years ago an international conference of bird protection was held in Paris, the members sagely agreed that the beneficial species should be preserved, but because of the ignorance of the food of birds they could not agree which were beneficial.

Contrary to old-fashioned beliefs, the Biological Survey states that, with the exception of three species of bird-eating hawks, not another American bird is wholly injurious. The great bulk of our birds do so much more good than harm that they are of substantial benefit to agriculture.

Forty-three species, for instance, particularly swallows, orioles and nighthawks, eat the boll weevil. Half the food of cuckoos and orioles has been proved to be caterpillars, the stomach of a single cuckoo revealing 250 caterpillars. Fifty-seven species of birds have been found feeding on the Colorado potato beetle, scale insects and other destructive forms. The robin is a very valuable insect destroyer. Through co-operation with local authorities its sale as a food has been stopped from markets north of the Ohio and Potomac and restricted from the southern States.

The old prejudice against hawks and owls the Biological Survey combats by showing how they prey on the hordes of small animals that ravage crops, fruit trees and nursery stock. Every hawk and owl probably destroys yearly at least 1,000 mice, each one of which so destroyed would cause the farmer a loss of two cents per annum. The money value of each hawk and owl should be counted as not less than \$20. Even the fruit-eating birds more than pay for their keep in other ways by their work in the garden and orchard.—New York World.

LEGS OF A DRAUGHT HORSE.

The construction and set of the hind legs of a draught horse are of vital importance. A great many of the diseases to be found in these regions are largely due to the wrong set of the limbs. In a correctly constructed hind limb, viewing it from the side, a line dropped from the hindermost point of the slope should strike the top of the hock and continue parallel with it until the pastern joint is reached. If the conformation of the leg be such that the lower part of the leg is thrown more under the body, thus making it more subject to a strain of a tendon or ligament just below the hock, it is termed "stickle-hocked," and it is very likely that it will become curby. The best footed horses are bred on dry soils, and that is undoubtedly the

best kind of ground adapted to a healthy growth of horn. Young horses require plenty of exercise, and unless they are allowed it, the growth of horn, etc., is sure to be defective. When the question arises: When ought a horse to be first shod? The answer is, when the work required of the animal wears the horn away faster than it is formed or grown, or, in other words, so long as the horn of the foot can stand the wear required it will not need protecting (shoeing). Moreover, if the young horses are not shod early, they will not be worked so hard, and fewer would be ruined in their youth, as is often the case at the present time.—American Cultivator.

THE DAIRY HOG.

The dairy hog is an important factor on the dairy farm. He uses the waste product and turns it into good money. It may seem like heresy to say such things when hogs are selling for less than \$4 per hundred pounds, but in spite of the fact that the hog is a good animal to tie to. Prices have been low before and have gone up. There is no question but that they will rise again. Every dairyman must raise more or less corn. There will naturally be some that does not go into the soil. The logical use of this is feeding it to hogs, supplemented with separated milk, especially if the milk is separated upon the farm. You can get a few checks from such practice that will pad the bank account remarkably. Let the cows pay the expenses of the farm and put the hog money in the bank. That is the way to make dairying profitable.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

NEW USE FOR FLAX.

American farmers devote some 4,000,000 acres to flax raising solely for the seed crop. The straw, out of which linen fibre is made, has always been burned up or thrown away for the reason that there was no labor in the United States cheap enough to warrant its use by the antiquated methods pursued abroad. It is now said that a Massachusetts inventor, Benjamin C. Mudge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has perfected a process that in the space of 12 hours transforms flax straw into pure linen fibre ready for spinning. The result of this invention will be, it is hoped, to make a market for the millions of tons of flax straw wasted each year. The Mudge method does not sacrifice the seed. The entire plant as it comes from the field is put into the mechanical apparatus and the seed separated before the straw is crushed.—

STUDY THE FERTILIZER BULLETINS.

Each of the experiment stations issues a yearly summary showing the makeup of the fertilizers analyzed by the station. Those lists are worth comparison and study by the prospective buyer who wishes to compare the selling price of the fertilizers with the value of the materials of which they are composed. The selling price is nearly always higher than the materials cost because of the increased cost of mixing, grinding, packing, freight, agents' fees, etc., but the comparison of one brand with another enables the buyer to form a rough idea of their comparative worth, without, however, giving much idea of the availability and special fitness of the materials used on account of their mechanical condition. The analysis is of use only in a limited way, but should be taken into account when comparing the fertilizers.—American Cultivator.

SERVICE NOT ORNAMENT.

Poultry houses and their furnishings should be selected for the service they will give, not for their pretty looks. Very few care to keep poultry or to have poultry houses for mere ornament. This seems so self-evident that one may wonder why the statement is made; but what is frequently noticed about poultry houses is the excuse for the statement. Poultry raising is a practical thing.—Progressive Farmer.

NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

A really good milch cow may, if fed judiciously, be given all the food she will eat.

A comparatively small amount of land is needed for dairying, but that small amount should be managed on the intensive plan—much in little.

Spring is the time to provide against a decrease in the milk from short pasture. Sorghum will go through a drought all right.

The most will not be made from dairying till a silo is put up and filled with ensilage. Money can be made without a silo, but more will be made with it.

Talk about manure, the life of the soil, the dairyman always has a supply to make soil fertility and bumper crops; and his crops cost little in the way of work on account of this fact.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. L. O. ROTENBACH.

Theme: Dead Eyes Opened.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—At Bethany Presbyterian Church the pastor, the Rev. L. O. Rotenbach, preached the third sermon in the series on "Miracles; the Wonders of Jesus and Their Lessons For To-day." His theme was, "Blind Eyes Opened." The texts were in Mark 7:23: "He took the blind man by the hand and led him out of town," and Matthew in 9:29 and 20:34: "According to your faith be it unto you; Jesus had compassion." Mr. Rotenbach said:

The texts bring before us three scenes in the healing mercy of Jesus. The first is yonder where lies the city of Bethsaida, near the Sea of Galilee, close by the Jordan. Jesus is in that city; you can see Him together with His disciples. Now, notice that company of people yonder. See, they are leading a blind man. They bring him to Jesus and beseech Him to touch him. Here is faith on the part of that company and neutrality apparently on the part of the man. What he needs is healing. Jesus undertakes to arouse that. He takes the blind man by the hand, leads him out of the city, one side by themselves, the man and Jesus.

Now, notice the process, for such it is. The Master moistens his eyes with spittle, places His hands over them and asks: "Seest thou ought at all?" The man looks up. Here is faith's beginning. They laugh at him. "My daughter, cease; come, lay Thine hand upon her and she shall live." He goes to grant the request, when through the throng a woman makes her way, reaches out her hand timidly and touches the hem of His garment and is made well. At the house of Jairus professional mourners have taken possession. Jesus puts them out. "The maid is not dead, but asleep." They laugh at Him. He goes in; takes her by the hand, and lo! she rises, and the fame of it went everywhere.

Here, now, is the second picture—two blind men of their own volition are following Jesus. Let us get the setting. The Master is teaching with Jesus. A ruler comes beseeching Him. "My daughter, cease; come, lay Thine hand upon her and she shall live." He goes to grant the request, when through the throng a woman makes her way, reaches out her hand timidly and touches the hem of His garment and is made well. At the house of Jairus professional mourners have taken possession. Jesus puts them out. "The maid is not dead, but asleep." They laugh at Him. He goes in; takes her by the hand, and lo! she rises, and the fame of it went everywhere.

That is the setting, and now as He departs from thence, these two blind men keep following Him. We can see them go. How pathetic the sight! We can hear them creeping out after Him. Listen, "Son of David, have mercy, have mercy, have mercy." He hears them, now. "Now, at length they approach the house where He is to remain. He goes within. Crowd remains outside. But these two blind men, what will they now do? They are keeping right on eagerly through the crowd. They are at the door now. What! they have gone into the house and right up to Jesus.

He asks, as He looks upon their sightless eyes: "Believest thou that I am able to do this?" Do they believe! Why, He has healed that woman in the way a little while before when she had touched Him. He has raised from the dead the daughter of Jairus by simply taking her by the hand, and they had kept following after Him all along the dusty road, though utterly ignored by crowd and by Him. Do they believe now when at last they stand by His side? "Yea, Lord," and as the answer bursts from their eager lips, He touches them, saying: "According to your faith be it unto you," and their eyes are opened. Faith is triumphant.

Now, over there we have the third picture. Again we need the setting to bring out the force and the beauty of it. Jesus is going up to Jerusalem. It is the week before Passover—a week before the cross. As He goes He takes His disciples one side and says: "Behold we go up to Jerusalem, and the Son of Man shall be betrayed; and they shall condemn Him to death and deliver Him to the Gentiles to be mocked, scourged and crucified, and the third day He shall rise again."

Then comes to Him the mother of Zebedee's children. Her request is that her sons might sit one on the right, the other on the left of Jesus in His kingdom. The ten, you remember, are licensed, but Jesus calls them unto Him, saying: "Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles lord it over them, but it shall not be so among you. Whosoever will be great among you, let him become your servant; even as the Son of Man came not to be served, but to serve and to give His life a ransom for many."

After these two events Jesus, His disciples and a great multitude depart from Jericho. He is in the midst of one of those great pilgrim bands on their way to Passover feast. They have come from Galilee, augmented in numbers as they have drawn nearer to the city of David.

Their people believed on Him—as a prophet, and in a vague way as Messiah, and the coming king, who even now, when they arrive at the city, may be crowned, as once before they sought to crown Him by force. On sweeps the procession—a crowd before Him, another behind, Himself and disciples with others in the middle. He perchance engaged in teaching. Suddenly a sharp cry breaks in upon them. At the roadside ahead sits blind Bartimeus and a companion begging. They hear the advance of the multitude. "What means this?" "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by." At once all he had felt, hoped and believed of Jesus burst out in one great cry: "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on us." The multitude, impatient at disturbance, rebukes them and bids them be still. No, no, louder yet rises their cry: "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on us."

That cry reaches Jesus. He stops, commands that they be brought to Him. Bartimeus leaps forward, throws aside his cloak, a lane opens through the crowd and now they are before Jesus. "What wilt ye that I shall do unto you?" "Lord that our eyes may be opened." See the wondering multitude, those eager blind ones and Jesus. Is it a wonder that He is moved with compassion? He

touches their eyes. They receive sight immediately, follow Him, glorifying God, whilst the multitude sings praises unto God.

These three scenes are given us not so much to please or interest us, as to touch our hearts and to instruct our faith. There is a manifest progress also. In the first the blind man is lead of others to Jesus. In the second they follow after Him of their own eager volition, and in the third Jesus has them brought to Him. In each is an advance of faith, and faith is the medium alone through which we may receive divine things.

We have in the first scene the great truth of the guiding presence of Jesus. We read: "He took the blind man by the hand and led him."

Tender and beautiful is this ministry, Jesus Himself leading the blind. Can you catch the significance? Can you see the leveling force of the Gospel? "All ye are brethren." Yes, and Jesus proves it by taking the hand of the blind.

Can you also realize the positive directness of Christian service? "Bear ye one another's burdens," is the injunction, and we have Jesus taking the blind man and leading him. He for the time is eyes for him.

Your Christianity, your faith, your brother, if you have not in your life that first hand ministry, which feels the infirmities of another and touches him where his need is.

There is here also the perfecting service of Jesus. His dealing with this man is a process. He leads him by the hand. He moistens his eyes. He places His hands over them, asks then "Seest thou ought?" "Yes, but faintly." "Places hands over eyes again, their sight comes clearly. So He deals with you and me. Our first experience of Him whilst joyous and hopeful, still is inadequate. But how patient and forbearing is He with our weakness and hesitancy. Renewed and closer contact of fellowship clears the spiritual vision.

Let Him keep in touch with you, whilst you yield your will, life and love to Him. He will finally perfect your vision and you will see Jesus even as He sees you.

In that second picture we have a startling manifestation of the all-sufficient power of Jesus. His question is: "Believe ye that I am able to do this?"

A great faith grasps this and holds it tenaciously. Those two blind men followed Him along that weary way. They kept on until they came to Him, and He healed them. Can you see them? Their sightless eyes striving to look into His eyes? Can you hear their answer: "Yea, Lord, yea, Lord, we believe that Thou art able." "According to your faith" is His answer and they see Him—Jesus.

Do you desire the triumph of a great faith, a faith that sees Jesus? Then you, too, must believe that "He is able." You do believe it? Yes, but do you believe it in a way? But do you believe it with all your soul by a faith that grips your life? Do you believe it with a faith that impels you, as it did those sightless ones along the roadway, weary roadway of your life, through the thronging crowds whose carelessness and indifference besets you on every hand, right on into the very presence of Jesus Himself?

You have been trying to do things for yourself. Hadn't you better let Him do them, for He is able? Some things He alone can do for you; trust Him. Commit your way unto Him—for remember "According to your faith will it be done unto you."

In this third scene we have prominently the compassionate personality of Jesus. We read: "Jesus had compassion." In fact all through this scene it is Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, and therefore faith, faith, faith. First, we have Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. Remember He is always passing by, in the great throngs to-day, as then.

Do you feel your great need of Him? Cry out to Him. Bartimeus did that and his companion. Are you being oppressed, hindered, discouraged by the very ones from whom you have reason to expect? Cry out yet much the more—those two by the wayside did that. They received sight and then followed after Jesus. Do that, just that, the way will open.

Secondly, we read Jesus stood still. He always will, provided the right note is in your cry. Remember He was in the midst of a multitude going to Jerusalem—perhaps they will crown Him King. Yes, palm branches will they strew in His way and cry: "Hosanna in the highest, blessed is the King that cometh in the name of the Lord," and yet—He hears that cry.

Remember He is on His way to Jerusalem to accomplish His demise. As that conference upon the Mount of Transfiguration revealed the weird shadow of the cross already is creeping over Him—and yet He hears that cry!

What is it that cry? Need? Yes, suffering? Yes. But He finds that everywhere. There is something more in it. "Jesus have mercy," is it? No, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy." This one had faith in Jesus, not merely as a great rabbi, but he had faith in Him supremely as the promised deliverer of Israel, the Messiah. It meant Jesus—Thou Christ—have mercy. No wonder He heard and stopped and called them to Him.

Thirdly, Jesus has compassion. He always has. Let there be the cry of conscious need, which believes implicitly in Him as redeeming Saviour—then always has He great compassion. It is always the old, old story of Jesus and His love. My brother man let Him be such a Saviour to you as we have seen Him in these three pictures of tender ministry. Let Him lead you by the hand—a living presence. Let Him draw out your faith till you can say with joy: "He is able." Let Him heat your heart's cry of a great faith that wins His compassion.

Think No Evil.

Remember that charity thinketh no evil, much less repeats it. These are two good rules which ought to be written on every heart—never believe anything bad about anybody unless you positively know it is true; never tell even that unless you feel that it is absolutely necessary, and that God is listening while you tell it.—Henry Van Dyke.

The Dove of Peace.

High above the storms rides the dove of peace and its message lives despite the wind and wave.

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

JURORS FOR CAPITOL TRIAL.

Harrisburg, (Special).—Sheriff Dunkle and Jury Commissioners Klugh and Smith drew the jurymen from whom will be selected the jury to try the next Capitol conspiracy case. The men were drawn from the names put in the wheel on December 6. Seventy-two were drawn, and from these men will be selected juries for the contract cases. Those not required in Capitol trials will be used in regular Common Pleas trials. The Capitol trials will begin May 11.

The list drawn contains the names of some well-known men, the bulk being men of a good order of intelligence. Among them are John K. Royal, former City Treasurer and former Prothonotary; Henry C. Orth, former president of the Harrisburg School Board, and F. C. Frasch, prominent ice cream manufacturer.

DOCTOR FINDS POISON.

Pottsville (Special).—Testimony was taken before Orphans' Court Judge Wilhelm on the contest of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Holland, of Mahanoy City, to show that Mrs. Holland was told that her son was poisoning her, and that she therefore changed her will, cutting out the son.

It is the second will which is contested, as Mrs. Holland's son claims that Dr. George W. Reese exercised undue influence over his mother. Dr. Reese testified that he found symptoms of poisoning in Mrs. Holland's illness. On investigation, he said, a box of arsenic was found.

TO OUST MITCHELL MEN.

Scranton (Special).—It is declared that all Mitchell men who have been prominent in the local mine workers' union will be ousted by the new president, Thomas L. Lewis, and that men especially devoted to his interests will be installed in their places.

Among those who, it is declared, are slated to go are Adam Rysavage, vice president of District No. 1, who receives no salary, but is paid \$4 a day for expenses as national organizer, Martin Memio, T. R. Watkins and John B. Walsh, other national organizers, are said to have received notice of their dismissal.

CHARGE DISCRIMINATION.

DuBois (Special).—Attorneys began action at Clearfield against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on a charge of discrimination. The damages claimed by the prosecution aggregate \$320,000.

There are five cases in all. The Walnut Coal Company, prosecutors in the first case, claim they were refused the right to place individual cars on the road. They ask \$100,000 damages. The other suits are brought for discrimination in the distribution of cars. The prosecutors are Puritan Coal Company, damages \$75,000; Steinman Coal Company, damages \$60,000; Hillman Coal & Coke Company, damages \$70,000; Clark Brothers Coal Mining Company, damages \$25,000.

ENDS LIFE IN RIVER.

Lock Haven (Special).—Mrs. William Weaver of Hyner, wife of a president of the Karthaus Fire Brick Company, committed suicide by drowning in the river.

She arose at an early hour, prepared breakfast for the family and then went to the river nearby. After tying one end of a rope about her body and the other to a clump of bushes she plunged into the water. Searchers found the rope and had no difficulty in receiving the body. The act was due to melancholy.

EXPECT TWENTY BANDS.

Shamokin (Special).—The committee on the twenty-fourth annual session of the Odd Fellows' Auxiliary Association, to be held here Tuesday, April 25, announced that 20 bands had already been contracted for by different lodges throughout the State and that at least twice that number will be here for a big parade to comprise fully 10,000 men. Eight special trains have so far been chartered from different towns and the railroads will run excursion trains.

TWO HOTELS BURNED.

Meadville, Pa. (Special).—Half a hundred persons had a narrow escape from death and two hotels were destroyed in a fire at Conneaut Lake, near here. The only fire-fighting force at Conneaut Lake is a small bucket brigade, and for a time the town was at the mercy of the flames. The fire was gotten under control after it had completely destroyed the Taylor Hotel and partially destroyed the Chilcott House. Several barns and outhouses were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. The fire was discovered just in time to allow the hotel guests to rush from the building in safety.

Lost Job; Dies Heartbroken.

Pottsville (Special).—Heartbroken because he was thrown out of work in his old age and had no means of caring for his family, Frank Daubert died suddenly at Cressona. He was laid off at the Reading car shops at Schuylkill Haven, after forty-eight years of service, went home and cast himself upon his bed, where he rejected all efforts to cheer him, death soon following.

Plow Turned Up His Water.

Hamburg (Special).—One year ago farmer John Schaner, Sr., of near Strause, this county, lost his watch on one of his fields. While plowing several days ago the timepiece was recovered by his son. It was unhurt by the long exposure to the elements of the weather, and is again running as before it was lost.

Vandals Wreck A Church.

Mahanoy City (Special).—Vandals broke into the new Catholic Church at Mahanoy, smashed costly statues, slashed valuable paintings.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART.

York, Pa. (Special).—Because his sweetheart, Miss Stivin Kenish, threatened to desert him, Antonio Pologovitch fired four bullets into her body and then fled. The shooting took place at Saginaw, about 13 miles north of this city. Rather than have his sweetheart join a rival, Pologovitch decided to kill her.

The shooting took place at a lonely spot, and the woman dragged herself for several miles over a rough country road before she could summon assistance. A physician who was summoned, seeing that her condition was critical, ordered her sent to the York Hospital, where she is now in a critical condition. Detectives are searching for the man. One of the bullets entered the woman's breast near the heart, two lodged in the right arm and another struck her right hand.

FORGED TO GET PASS.

Pottsville (Special).—In order to get transportation over the Philadelphia & Reading lines from Pottsville to Catawissa, Michael O'Brien forged the name of George E. Fink, a fireman, to a telegram and forwarded it to Superintendent J. E. Turk of the Shamokin division, asking for a pass.

Fink was found to be at work. When O'Brien inquired as to whether an answer had come to his message an officer placed him under arrest. Justice McCool committed him to prison.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Thirty or more young people of Catawissa presented "The Deestrick Skule" in the Bridge Street Presbyterian Church. The proceeds of the play will be used to purchase a new heating plant for the church. The players were trained by Mrs. M. G. Hammond, wife of the pastor of the church.

Henry Forcum, a deaf mute, aged 35, was run down and killed on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad tracks at Scranton. He was employed as a fireman at the Raymond Colliery and was on his way home from work when the locomotive struck him. Six months ago a deaf mute fireman employed by the same company was run down and under similar circumstances at Luzerne.

Thirty thousand dollars will be spent in beautifying the P. A. & S. Small building at York. The improvement will add greatly to the beautification of York's old Colonial Square, which marks the spot where the Continental Congress at one time sat and transacted important business for the benefit of the Colonies.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has ordered reported a bill for a new Government building at Easton, to cost \$150,000.

An Adams Express Company horse at Altoona in the agony of death from blood poisoning, seized the left arm of driver Charles Barnes in its mouth crushing it and tearing the flesh from the bone.

E. Benjamin Norris, a young Philadelphia juggler, and Miss Mary Charlotte Sands, were married at Jersey Shore.

The Williamsport Merchants' Association adopted resolutions declaring the State Mercantile Tax law unnecessary and unjust and asking for its repeal, also opposing parcels post legislation.

THIS AND THAT.

The United States ranks first in the matter of copper production and Japan second.

The curious fact is noted by Professor Landfall, of Breslau, that careful measurements of the intensity of gravitation in different parts of the globe show this to be greater on islands than on continents.

Lieutenant General Baden-Powell, speaking at a meeting in connection with a crusade against cigarette smoking, said that \$15,000,000 (\$75,000,000) a year was spent on cigarettes. He thought this could be easily saved.

In Europe house cars or caravans are rapidly passing from experimental to practical use. One popular car contains a completely equipped kitchen and sleeping berths for six persons, and has seats on top like the old London buses.

The gold mine owners in South Africa have in three years spent over \$1,000,000 recruiting laborers from Central Africa. They only got 17,000 negroes, and few of them could stand the winter. Then 67,000 Chinese were brought, starting the labor troubles.

The Hidden Secret mine in Australia yielded \$200,000 of gold in a few days and was sold for \$2,500,000. It was then called the Golden Hole. The entrance was sealed and a stock company formed with \$3,750,000 capital. When it was reopened the mine proved to be a pocket. All the gold was gone.

The world's production of gold was \$425,000,000 last year and continues to climb. A hundred years ago the yield was \$12,000,000. Eight years ago it was \$282,000,000. The world's stock of gold has doubled since 1893. In recent years the line of profit in working gold ores has been lowered from \$14 to \$12.

There is to be an underground railway across busy, crowded Tokio. The distance is to be 12 miles, and the cost of construction will not be less than \$625,000 a mile. The railway company will have \$37,500,000 capital. A uniform fare of 2½ cents cent. for the shareholders. When in 1789 Hadji Mirza Akast, then prime minister, ceded the sole right to navigate the Caspian Sea to the Russians, he flippantly remarked: "Not being water fowl, what need have we of salt water? Nor for a few drops of it should we embitter the palate of a friend."